DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 168 324 FL 010 158

AUTHOR	Kirchner, Martha
TITLE	Andere Lander, Andere Sitten!
INSTITUTION	American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, New York, N.Y.
PUB DATE	76
NOTE	21p.; For related document, see FL 010 159
AVAILABLE FROM	American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, Materials Center, 2 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016 ($1.00; $.75 each for 10 or more)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Autoinstructional Aids; *Cultural Awareness; Cultural Differences; *Cultural Education; Cultural Traits; *Eating Habits; *German; High School Students; *Instructional Materials; *Language Instruction; Secondary Education; *Second Language Learning; Self Evaluation; Student Evaluation

ABSTRACT

A self-instructional unit on eating habits and customs in Germany is presented for the high school student studying second-year German. Notes to the teacher outline general goals of the unit, specific objectives, additional activities, equipment, and student evaluation. The general goals are: to be able to eat a meal in Germany without offending or attracting undue attention and to develop an appreciation for customs that are different. Additional activities include (1) teaching a friend how to conduct oneself at a German meal; (2) making a list of German expressions needed to get through a meal successfully; (3) explaining American table manners to a German; and (4) suggesting possible reasons for the development of the table customs either in America or Germany. Student evaluation includes four self-quizzes, one of which is a cross-word puzzle. Illustrations are included in the unit. (SW)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED168324

Andere Länder, andere Sitten!

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

Cathy Linder

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

Martha Kirchner - Ottawa (Illinois) High School

FL 010158

The following unit, intended for self instruction, was developed at the University of Minnesota Work-In in Erlangen, Federal Republic of Germany, in the summer of 1976. Karen Clifford provided the illustrations. Additional copies of the unit are available from the ACTFL Materials Center (2 Park Ave., New York, NY 10016) for $1.00 each ($0.75 each in quantities of ten or more). The card game mentioned in the Additional Activities is also available from the ACTFL Materials Center for $1.50 each.

TO THE TEACHER:

Topic: Eating habits and customs in Germany

Level: Second-year high school

General Goals of the Unit:

(1) To be able to eat a meal in Germany without offending or attracting undue attention;

(2) To develop an appreciation for customs that are different from our own.

Specific Objectives: Upon completion of this unit, the student will be able to:

(1) Understand what the German meals Frühstück, Mittagessen, and Abendbrot generally consist of;

(2) Handle silverware as a German would with a degree of self-confidence and skill;

(3) Know what to do with one's hands while seated at the table in Germany;

(4) Understand and use the appropriate table expressions;

(5) Have an appreciation for the cultural differences in meals and table manners.

Additional Activities:

(1) The student will teach a friend how to conduct oneself at a German meal;

(2) The student will explain to a theoretical German the 'crazy' American table manners;

(3) The student will make a list of German expressions one needs to know to get through a meal successfully.

(4) The student will suggest possible reasons for the development of the table customs either in America or Germany.

(5) The student will participate in playing a card game (not included with this unit, but available from the ACTFL Materials Center; see introduction for further information).

Equipment:

(1) Table, chairs, tablecloth, napkins, silverware, dishes for demonstration and practice;

(2) German-English/English-German dictionary.

Evaluation:

(1) The student will take four self-quizzes and check his answers (100% accuracy on each quiz is expected);

(2) At a meal served in the school cafeteria or a private home, the student will use the appropriate German expressions and table manners.

TO THE STUDENT

Welcome to Deutschland! You just arrived last night and are staying in a small hotel. You're about to have your first breakfast in Germany. Since breakfast is included in the price of the room, you'll eat in the hotel. On the way to the breakfast room, you have visions of the doughnut and milk (or orange juice, bacon, eggs, and toast) that you usually have at home. But...how do you order those things auf Deutsch? The waiter sees you come in looking rather bewildered and says:

"Guten Morgen! Bitte, setzen Sie sich! Hier ist noch ein Platz frei." You look in the direction he's pointing and notice two people already seated at that table. You look around, but don't see any empty table.

What do you do?

(a) Wait until there is an empty table.

(b) Leave, because you don't have time to wait.

(c) Sit at the table with the other two people.

(a) You may have a long wait. As individuals leave, others will come in and sit down.

(b) You'll probably go without breakfast. Germans usually don't eat breakfast in a cafe or restaurant, and you probably won't find one open yet.

(c) Richtig! It's very common to share tables in restaurants.

When you are in a restaurant and there are no empty tables, it is perfectly proper to approach someone at a table where there are empty seats and ask,

"Bitte, ist dieser Platz noch frei?"

If that person is not expecting a friend to join him, he will answer:

"Ja, bitte sehr!"

and perhaps make a gesture offering you the seat.

If he is expecting someone, he'll say:

"Nein, der ist leider schon besetzt."

It is also customary to exchange greetings ("Guten Morgen!" or "Guten Tag!") with the proprietor or waiter in a restaurant (and the proprietor or clerk in a shop). Don't forget to say "Auf Wiedersehen!" or "Wiederschauen!" when leaving!

What does "Auf Wiedersehen!" or "Wiederschauen!" mean literally?

_____

_____

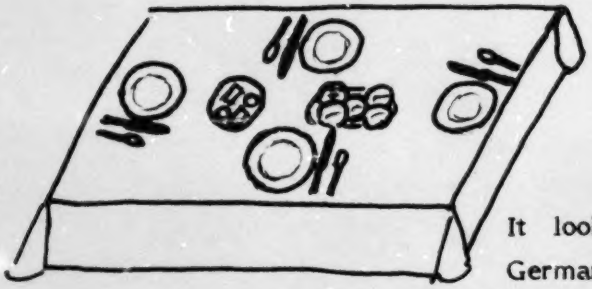
What are some of the expressions which a clerk in a store or shop in America might use in the same situation?

_____

_____

_____

Now that you've taken care of the formalities--greetings and finding a seat--your thoughts again turn to food. You see your place setting in front of you and a basket of rolls in the middle of the table with accompanying butter and jelly--both neatly packaged.



It looks like home...Maybe the Germans aren't really different from us after all!

The waiter comes and asks,

"Kaffee oder Tee, bitte?"

You don't really care for either one and blurt out in your best Deutsch:

"Milch, bitte!"

He walks away and you sit back, pleased that he understood you.

Now you can look around to see what the others are eating; they all seem to be eating the same thing--those rolls in the basket! You think to yourself, "That's not quite like a doughnut!" but since you don't know how to say 'doughnut' or 'fried egg'--and you're hungry--you 'dig in.' As you pick up a roll (Brötchen or Semmel), your table partners wish you "Guten Appetit!"

What does it mean? _____

(The correct reply to Guten Appetit! is Danke!)

These Germans are really friendly--or maybe it's obvious you're a 'lost soul' in need of a friend--or maybe they just want to talk! Wrong!...Wishing someone Guten Appetit! is common courtesy.

Are these Brötchen hard; they must be from last week! You watch the others, cut it open with your knife and--that looks like a wad of dough in the middle! You look at your neighbor again; his is cut very smoothly. Maybe his is fresher?

Then you remember what your teacher told you: The rolls are baked very early in the morning and are purchased fresh daily for breakfast. Thus, the crust of the Brötchen is very crisp, but the inner part is usually quite soft and has a tendency to 'ball up' in the center if you don't cut it carefully.

The traditional German breakfast (a 'continental' breakfast) consists of a pot of Tee or Kaffee, two Semmeln, Butter, and Marmelade.

What about your milk? Here comes the waiter with a pitcher on a tray. You were really expecting a carton or a glass of milk, but you pour the milk into the cup and notice something strange. You taste it...It's hot! Who can drink hot milk?

Well, chalk it up to experience; after all, you didn't say "Kalte Milch!" In Deutschland, it is considered healthier to have something warm to drink in the morning. If you want cold milk, you must say "kalte Milch" and make sure the waiter understands the emphasis on 'kalte.'

How do the Germans go all morning on such a little breakfast? The truth is--they don't! They usually have a mid-morning break, called zweites Frühstück or Brotzeit (the latter is used regionally in southern Germany), consisting of coffee, bread, and some kind of Wurst or Käse.

So--while the Germans are eating it, let's see what you've learned as an Ausländer.

Self-Quiz 1

Richtig oder Falsch?

_____ 1. In estimating expenses while traveling in Deutschland, you only figure on buying two meals a day.

_____ 2. "Hier ist noch ein Platz frei" means you don't have to pay anything.

_____ 3. "Bitte sehr" is an expression which can mean "Yes, of course!"

_____ 4. It is common courtesy in Germany to greet the people with whom you eat.

_____ 5. It is rude to ask a stranger at a table if you may sit with him.

_____ 6. It is considered rude to save a seat for someone.

_____ 7. Germans would probably not serve cold orange juice for breakfast.

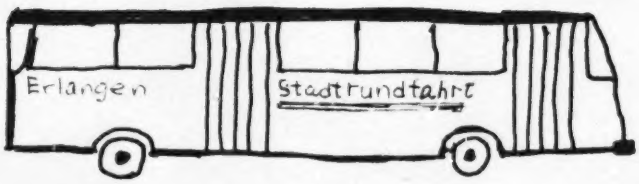
_____ 8. It is considered unhealthy to drink cold milk for breakfast.

_____ 9. Most people go without breakfast while traveling in Deutschland because it's usually hard to find a restaurant open before 10:00 a.m.

_____ 10. The continental breakfast consists of Kaffee oder Tee, frische Semmeln oder Brötchen, Butter und Marmelade.

(Check your answers at the end of the unit.)

How did you do? If you got them all right, you are ready to make a Stadtrundfahrt. You know what Stadt means.



What is Stadtrundfahrt? _____

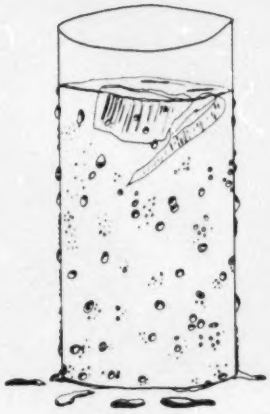
After sightseeing all morning--and not having eaten much breakfast--you've really developed an appetite. So, you look for a Restaurant, Gaststube oder Gaststätte. There's one!

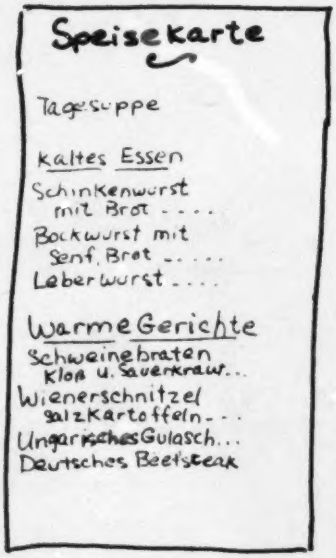
You go in, look around, and don't see any empty tables--but there's a table for four, and only one person is sitting there.

You say " _____?"
(If you've forgotten what to say, review the earlier material.)

The other person is just being served, and you say to him, " _____
_____!" Now you've got the idea!
(Did you have to look up the answer?)

You're sitting there dying of thirst, since you didn't drink that warm milk at breakfast, and you can hardly wait until the waiter brings a glass of ice water.





Here comes the waiter with the Speisekarte--but no water! You order and then ask for a glass of water. He doesn't think he heard you correctly, so he asks,

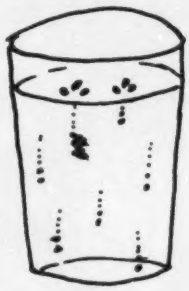
"Also, Mineralwasser?"

If you really want a drink of plain water, you must answer,

"Nein, bitte. Nur Leitungswasser."

(literally: water from the water pipe)

Leitungswasser



Mineralwasser

Have you ever had Mineralwasser? You can probably buy it bottled in some food stores in America. Try it, you may like it!

The waiter is not yet in sight with your food, so you can use this opportunity to look around and see what the others are doing. You may see still other 'foreign' customs.

Moment mal! What's that you ask? Are all Germans left-handed? They're all holding their forks in their left hand! Take another look--they're ambidextrous! (Du kriegst Traubenzucker, wenn du das Wort in einem englischen Wörterbuch nachschlägst!)

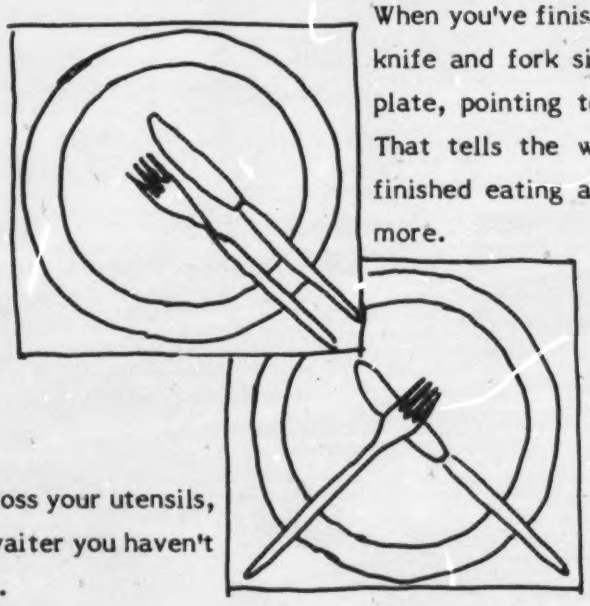
What is the proper way to hold eating utensils in Deutschland? The fork is in the left hand and the knife in the right. Also, the knife isn't laid down but is used to push food onto the fork and arrange each bite so that it doesn't fall off the fork. Have you ever chased those last few peas all over your plate trying to get them on your fork? The German way does seem to make sense, doesn't it? As mentioned already, the Germans are ambidextrous and eat a dessert (Nachtisch), such as ice cream (Eis) or cake (Kuchen), with a spoon or fork 'American' fashion, resting the wrist of the left hand on the edge of the table.

Would people stare at you if you ate the German way in America? Do you think people would notice your eating the American way in Germany?

Here comes your dinner (Mittagessen), and now you can practice being ambidextrous.

Since meat is cut with the knife and fork at home, too, why not start with something you already know? That's right--fork in the left hand and knife in the right. Now that your bite of meat is cut, don't lay the knife down! Just give the meat a push with the knife until it is squarely on the fork. The trick now is to get it 'casually' to your mouth with your left hand. Übung macht den Meister!" (Don't forget--the Germans have been doing it all their lives.)

The Salat (salad), which is served with the meal, is usually leaf lettuce and could be difficult to manage--but not the way the Germans do it. With the aid of the knife, already in your right hand, fold the leaf over several times until you can pierce the whole thing with the fork to be sure it will stay on. No fair switching the fork back to the right hand!



When you've finished eating, lay the knife and fork side by side on the plate, pointing toward the center. That tells the waiter that you've finished eating and don't want any more.

When you cross your utensils, it tells the waiter you haven't finished yet.

When the waiter comes to remove your dishes, he may ask,

"Hat's geschmeckt?"

to which you answer,

"Ja, es hat sehr gut geschmeckt."

13.-
1.60
2.-
3.-
-30
19.90

The only thing you haven't done is pay for your meal--which, unlike your breakfast in the hotel, is not kostenlos! You call the waiter by saying

"Herr Ober!"

(or "Fräulein!" if it's a waitress).

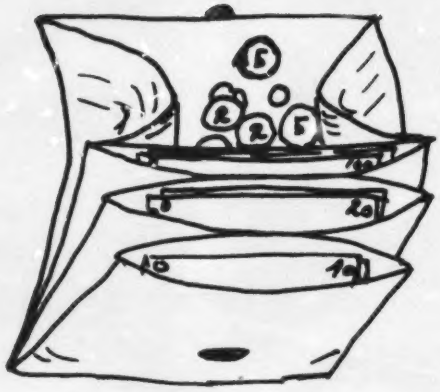
When he comes to your table, you say

"Zahlen, bitte!"

He figures up your bill and gives you the Rechnung. You pay the money directly to him.

ELBGAU-ROSTOCK
Hamburg 50 – Telefon 0411/391161

Now watch carefully where his 'cash register' is.



Kellnertasche

You never would have guessed that he wears a black leather money pouch under his apron!

Your R _ _ _ _ _ _ _ comes to 8,50 DM; you give him 10 DM, and he gives you 1,50 DM Kleingeld. (Did you notice that the Germans use a comma where we would use a decimal point?!)

What do you think Kleingeld means in this situation?_____
What does it mean literally?_____

Kleingeld does mean both 'change' and 'small money.'

If you had given the waiter 50 DM, would he still have given you Kleingeld?

_____

How much?_____

The tip (Trinkgeld) is usually included in the R _ _ _ _ _ _ _; however, the waiter never objects if the amount is rounded up to the next Mark.

When you leave the Gaststube--(What did you say to the waiter?)--you're ready to do some shopping for souvenirs. However, since most small stores and banks close at 12:00 or 12:30 and don't reopen until 2:00, let's see what you've learned since Frühstück.

Self-Quiz 2

1. In America it is proper to keep the left hand on the lap while eating, holding the fork in the right hand. What do you do with your left hand in Germany?

   _____

2. Suppose you have Wurst on your plate. Describe how you would eat it in Germany.

   _____

3. How would you eat pudding? Kuchen?

   _____

4. In America the cash register in a restaurant is usually located near the door. Where is it in a German restaurant?

   _____

5. If you want a drink of plain water in Germany, why must you make it clear to the waiter?

   _____

6. What is the German noon meal called? _____

7. What's another word in German for Restaurant?

   _____ or _____

8. What is the German term for 'tap water?'

   _____

9. What does 'ambidextrous' mean? _____

10. What do you say to get the waiter's attention in a German restaurant? The waitress's?

    _____

11. How do you ask the waiter for your check?

    _____

12. When you have finished eating, what do you do with your silverware?

_____

13. What is the waiter's money bag called?_____

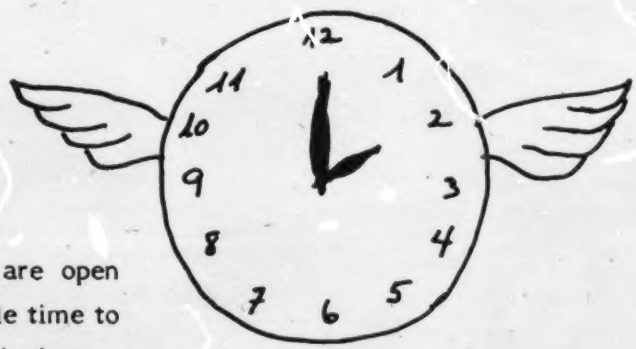
14. What is the German word for 'check' or 'bill?'

_____

15. What do you say to the stranger at your table and the waiter when you leave?

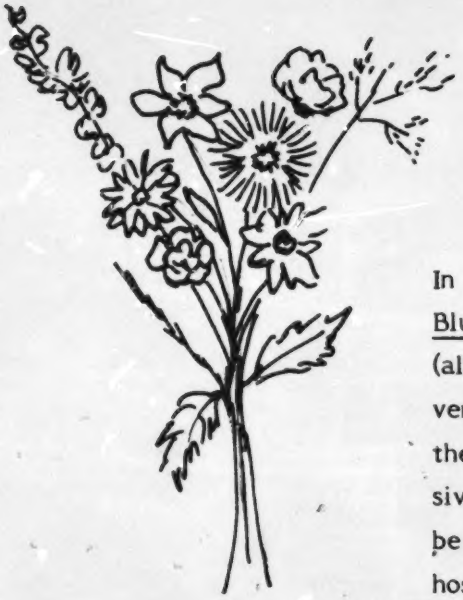
_____ or _____

(Check your answers at the end of the unit.)



Time is flying! Stores are open again, and you have a little time to go shopping before you visit the pen pal to whom you've been writing the last two years.

You're lucky as an A_____r to be invited into a German home for a meal. Don't forget to stop at the Marktplatz and buy some fresh flowers for your hostess.



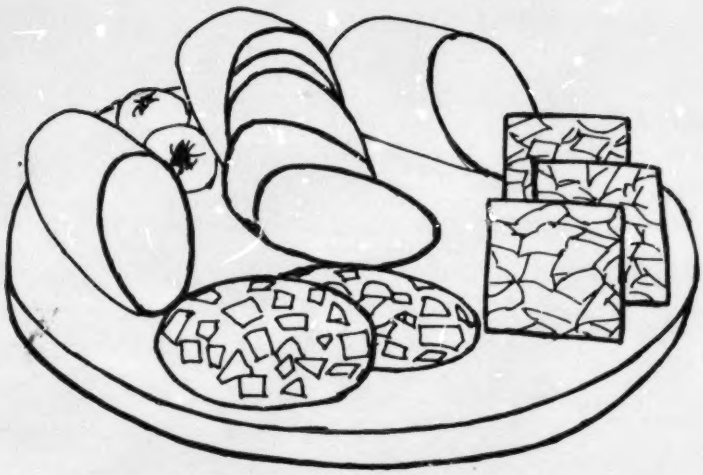
In Germany, it is customary to take a Blumenstrauss of three to nine cut flowers (always an uneven number). These are conveniently bought at small flowershops or at the Marktplatz, and they are quite inexpensive. The tissue paper around them should be removed before giving them to the hostess.

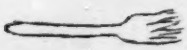
You really made an impression with that B _ _ _ _ _ s _ _ _ _ _ _ _!
Let's see if you can live up to that first good impression. Time for Abendbrot. (Why do you suppose it's called that?)

In most American homes, the evening meal is the main meal of the day, but you couldn't eat another meal like the one you had at noon!

You needn't worry--there's the table, and it doesn't look as if it's set for a banquet. There's a tray of assorted sliced Wurst and Käse and dark bread.

You're going to have sandwiches! Nothing so different about that--or is there? Seated at the table, you watch your German friend. Not only does he not put a 'top' on his sandwich, he's also not eating it with his hands but with his knife and fork. Looks as if you're going to have some more practice in being a _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ s! What do the Germans say? "_ _ _ _ _ macht den Meister!"





die Gabel

das Messer

Did you ever think you would eat sandwiches like this?--die Gabel in the _____ hand and das Messer in the _____ hand.

By the way, they're not really sandwiches, but belegtes Brot ('spread bread'). Have you figured out now why the evening meal is called A _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _?

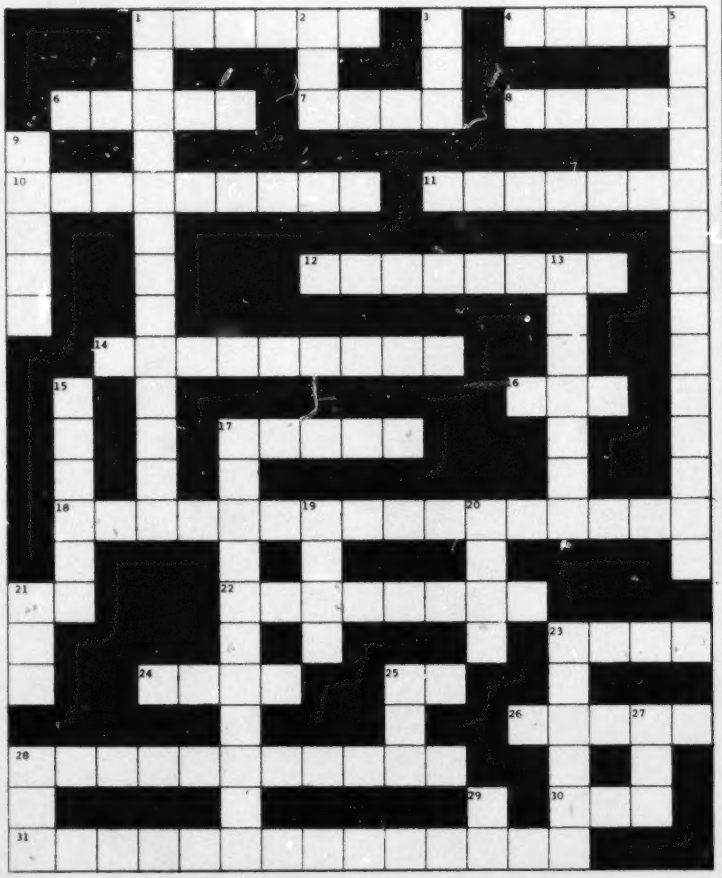
Self-Quiz 3

1. When you're invited to a German home, you should stop on your way there to buy a B _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ for your hostess.
2. Generally speaking, A _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ consists of Wurst or Käse and Brot.
3. When you prepare this on your plate it is called b _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ B _ _ _.
4. Before beginning to eat, your hostess will wish her guests "G _ _ _ _ A _ _ _ _ _ _!"
5. Don't forget to hold d _ _ _ G _ _ _ _ in the left hand and d _ _ _ M _ _ _ _ _ in the right hand!

(Check your answers at the end of the unit.)

Self-Quiz 4

Kreuzworträtsel



Hinweise: When there are two words, do not leave a space. One word in Senkrecht 5 would have an apostrophe.

Waagerecht

1. coffee
4. milk
6. salad
7. _____tisch
8. sausage
10. supper
11. opposite of falsch
12. greeting (2 words)
14. Butter und _____
16. Kaffee oder _____
17. Messer und _____
18. brunch (2 words)
21. _____ German (auf deutsch)
22. Ist dieser Platz _____? (2 words)
23. Rechnung
24. Man kann Toast daraus machen.
25. _____ kriegst Traubenzucker.
26. _____ rundfahrt
28. noon meal
30. ice cream
31. tap water

Senkrecht

1. Waiter's 'cash register'
2. nicht zwei
3. _____ esse, _____ trinke
5. what the waiter asks (2 words)
9. follows bitte
13. Guten _____!
15. _____ Sie sich.
17. greeting (2 words)
19. Setzen Sie _____!
20. _____ ist noch ein Platz frei.
21. ich bin, du bist, er _____
23. Brot mit _____
25. _____ Gabel
27. _____ Messer
28. Moment _____!
29. Ja, _____ hat sehr gut geschmeckt.

(Check your answers at the end of the unit.)

Answers to Self-Quizzes

Self-Quiz 1
1. Richtig
2. Falsch
3. Richtig
4. Richtig
5. Falsch
6. Falsch
7. Richtig
8. Richtig
9. Falsch
10. Richtig

Self-Quiz 2
1. You hold your fork in it.
2. Cut it with the knife in your right hand and the fork in your left. Then pierce it with the fork (still in your left hand) and put it in your mouth.
3. With a spoon. With a fork. Either would be in your right hand it you were right-handed.
4. Every waiter or waitress carries his or her own 'cash register'--a leather money pouch under the apron.
5. Otherwise he'll bring you a bottle of Mineralwasser.
6. Mittagessen.
7. Gaststube or Gaststätte.
8. Leitungswasser.
9. Equally skillful in the use of both hands.
10. Herr Ober! Fräulein!
11. Zahlen, bitte!
12. Lay the knife and fork side by side on the plate, pointing toward the center.
13. Kellnertasche.
14. Rechnung.
15. Auf Wiedersehen! or Wiederschauen!

Self-Quiz 3
1. Blumenstrauss
2. Abendbrot
3. Belegtes Brot
4. Guten Appetit
5. die Gabel, das Messer

Self-Quiz 4